captain's cabins, etc. There is a larger tax on the American ship. This is one of the burden which this convection met to study how to get rid of. Mr. Burtt, of Boston, reported from a committee on admeasurement a resolution that cargo enpacity alone be taken into account, and that the English system, in its more valuable details, be adopted, Mr. W. W. Bates, of Chicago, a wan thoroughly conversant with this subject, who has helped to shape opinion thereon, offered another resolution, proposing that the whole capacity be also measured, simply for record, and suggesting other ideas in relation thereto. The two propositions were debated for over an hour by Mr. Rogers, Captain Goss, Mr. Winsor and others. The original resolution was finally adopted, the convention not having time to go into a thorough consideration of the whole extent of the subject.

A resolution calling for the abolition of all compulsory pilotage led to a long and lively debate. Mr. Winsor opposed the resolution in that form. He said that he was opposed to the compulsion that now exists upon the shipmaster, but that he favored compulsion upon the pilot. Mr. Osbon, of New-York, made a long speech on the exactions of pilots in American harbors, particularly at Hell Gate. He said that shipmasters take their own vessels in and out, without the aid of a pilot and still have to pay the regular fee; that at Hell Gate pilot hails a vessel with "Captain, want a pilot?" that he gets the answer " No," and that he then says " Go ahead," takes down the name of the vessel, and sends in a bill for half pilotage, which the vessel has to pay, although the pilot never comes aboard, and the vessel goes through without him. He referred to a great ocean steamer bound for Hull which had that very day gone aground in Boston Harbor, in charge of a compulsory pilot. The steamer suffered great damage and delay, yet there was no possible way of recovering a dollar of that loss. Mr. James E. Ward made some brief remarks, in which he said that he has to pay as Harbor as he pays the captain of his steamship for facing all the dangers of the sea and contagion in really brings in the ship. Other speakers followed, and the resolution was adopted by 29 to 14.

A resolution to abolish the office of Shipping Commissioner offered by Mr. Thayer, of Boston, created a somewhat excited discussion, during which Mr.

the debates. It appears that the West expects before many years to have a direct trade with Europe, in large class steamers, drawing fourteen feet of water, saving direct from lake ports. When the Welland and other Canadian canals are completed, vessels will be built for that trade. The West is also desirous of protecting its vast river commerce, which has lately been endangered by the movement to repeal the Navigation laws and admit. ment to repeal the Navigation laws and admit foreign vessels to all usland streams. Hence the West is taking a new interest in shipping, and her delegates were desirous of gelling at the vital facts of this question. The Maine delegates were anxious to learn the views of the Middle States men about the future of the wooden sailing vessel. Many New York men were undecided; and they preferred to York men were undecided; and they preferred to histon for two days to the speeches of the builders and owners before expressing any opinion themselves. The convention was, therefore, from the beginning concilistory in mood and practical and business-like in all its proceedings. The speech of Mr. John Roach on the second day, lasting for two hours and ten minutes, gave the first strong direction to the opinion of the convention. He stated facts only. He told the convention what America would have to fight in order to get back her shipping; explained the new policy of France; and made the point that as the steamship is built out of the same materials as the locomotive and the railroad car, namely, steet, iron, brass, and wood, and that as the United States now leads in the manufacture of those vehicles of transportation and sells them to eighteen foreign countries, so she will in time lead in the manufacture of steamships, if the home production of them is encouraged as much as that of cars and engines has been. He also explained that under the present law, which refuses to pay ocean vessels for carrying the mails, a steamboat running down to Concy Island would get as much pay for carrying the mails as the ocean steamers do for carrying them all the way to Brazil. This speech produced a powerful impression. Mr. Rosch, in fact, surprised everybody, and he swept the convention with him as with a torrent. Mr. Lincoln, the agent of an English line of steamers running to Beston (Leland Line), made a free-saip speech in opposition. It was able and dignified, and he was congratulated on his effort, but the speech failed to preduce an impression on the minds of the convention. The result of the three days' deliberation was, in fact, to change the opinion of a great many sailing ship and other men, in regard to the position of iron steamships in

phia, declated that large shipowning countries are always large ship-binizing countries, and his views on this subject were generally accepted as correct. Some of the more candid free-ship men, like Mr. Lincoln, of Boston, came during the debate a sympathize with these views; and the words "built and owned in the United States" were inserted in the resolution that the Government assist in establishing lines of steamships to foreign ports, on motion of Mr. Lincoln himself. That proposition as amended was carried without a dissenting vote. The free-ship delegates helped to adopt it.

the commerce of the world and the necessity of

building them at home. Mr. Winser, of Philadel-phia, declared that large shipowning countries are

THE CONVENTION AT BOSTON

THE RESULT OF ITS WORK.

THE PASSAGE OF SEVERAL RESOLUTIONS IN REGARD TO PILOTAGE, ADMEASUREMENT, ETC.—THE CONVENTION UNANIMOUS AS TO ESTABLISHING AMERICAN SIEAMSHIP LINES—THE BOUNTY QUESTION—WHAT GREAT INTERESTS WERE REPRESENTED.

HEROM A SPECIAL CONRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE!
BOSTON, Oct. 9.—The National Commercial Convention finished its work last might along about midnight and adjourned sine die.

The evening session was devoted entirely to admensurement, compulsory pilotage, the office of Shipping Commissioner, and to a suggestion in regard to the disposition to be made of tomage dues.

The point about admeasurement was this, that in English vessels only the cargo capacity pays tomage taxes, whereas in American ships taxes are paid on the whole capacity, including eagine-room, capitain's cabins, etc. There is a larger tax on cap

In the adoption of the three important decision In the adoption of the intree important decisions of the convention, viz., against the general admission of materials for ship-building free of duty, in favor of the establishment of American-built steam lines, and in favor of a moderate bounty on new tonnage, the Western men stood with the majority tonnage, the Western men stood with the majority of the convention, except that Mr. Bales once voted in opposition. Mr. Parsons, an earnest speaker from Detroit, and Mr. Adams, an influential gentleman from Cleveland, lent their voices to the debates, and in stating the views of the West they were tupported by letters from Boards in Minneapolis and Buffalo which favored a policy of projection to American interests. It was an important result of the proceedings that the voice of the West was heard in advocacy of that policy.

Another important outcome was the decigration by the builders all around that they do not want a bounty. They only asked for mail pay for shipowhers such as the railroads get, and for a reduction of the load of faxation how resting on American ships.

It is claimed for the convention that its expres sion of opinion was so nearly manimons that Congress cannot now mistake its duty in the matter. It shows, as has always been claimed, that American ship-owners do not, as a class, want free ships, and that, in fact, neither theirs nor any other large interest in this country demands a repeal of the Navi-

gation laws.

The proceedings of the convention, with abstracts of speeches, are to be printed in *The Maritime Register*, the coming week, by arrangement. They will then be issued in pamphlet form.

HANCOCK ON THE TARIFF.

HE DECLARES IT TO BE A LOCAL QUESTION. IT IS A QUESTION WITH WHICH THE GENERAL GOV-ERNMENT SELDOM INTERFERES-IT WAS AGE TATED IN HIS NATIVE TOWN-THE GENERAL'S ABILITY TO TALE WITH THREE PERSONS AT ONCE.

A very remarkable conversation with General Hancock is published in The Daily Guardian, a Demperatic newspaper, of Paterson, N. J., in its issue of Friday evening, October 8. In it the General advances the original doctrine that the tariff queslarge a bill for pilotage into New-York tion is a local issue, and one in which the General Government seldom interferes. He sailing the vessel all the way to Cuba and back and adds, as evidence of this discovery, that it once came up for discussion in his native town, in Cuba. He has to pay the bill, although the captain Pennsylvania. Incidental remarks on the question of Southern claims are also given, and an entertaining picture of the General with his social attractions in full play is furnished. The full report of the conversation is appended:

missioner offered by Mr. Thayer, of Boston, created a somewhat excited discussion, during which Mr. Stranshan, the chairman, took occasion to remine the convention that it had not met to try the Shipping Commissioner at New-York. Captain Snow and Mr. Elwell defended that official. The resolution was adopted on the slender vote of 18 to 12, a large aumber of delegates having left.

Mr. Elwell moved that Custom House dues and tomage taxes be set apart as a fund to encourage American shipowning under the important resolution sdopted by the full convention that morning. This was adopted. Mr. Webb, of New-York, moved that Congress be asked to restrict the hability of shipowners for the debts of a vessel to the propertion of ownership of each individual, Adopted. Resolutions of the City of Boston and to the chairman were adopted, and the convention then adjourned.

A word or two may be said about the outcome of the convention, The New-York City, and all of the delegates from the West came to the gathering as much to be informed as to express an opinion. This was frequently stated in the debates. It appears that the West expects be convention. This was frequently stated in the debates. It appears that the West expects be convention. This was frequently stated in the debates. It appears that the West expects be set apart as a No. 20 Beekman of the convention of the Captann of the Captan A special representative of The Guardian was for

the conversation in progress with the common place talk, gradually came around to politics in a general way, till finally the writer, attempting to year around to ward something that might interest the Patersea readers of The Guardian, remarked:

war. The people of that section was your. The people of confidence. They never quiet and a restoration of confidence. They never expect such a taing as the payment of rebel war claims. No such claim will ever be made. With restored confidence in the South the interests of the whole constry will be benefited. As for the the whole constry will be benefited. As for the

"There is once thing, General, I desire to speak about. The tariff question is creating a good deal of talk in Paterson, particularly among the manufacturers and working classes. Now how is tant

going to work?"

"That question cannot affect the manufacturing inter-ests of the country in the least. My election could make no difference either one way or the other. There has to ne difference either one way or the other. There has to be a certain amount—millions of dollars—raised by a ter if that can be got in no other way, and that must ne essarily give protection to the manufacturing interests of the country. The election of a Democratic President or the election of a Republican President cannot interfere with or influence that in the least. The Paterson people wed have no anxiety whatever that I will ever favor anything that interferes with the manufacturing or industrial interests of the country. They will have just as much protection under a Democratic Administration as under a Lembitican Administration."

much protection under a Democratic Administration as under a Republican Administration."

Our can add ate for Congress, General, is the Hen. Angustus W. Cutler, who, when in Congress before, did more for the promotion of the industrial interests of the district than any representative we ever had." General Hancock intimated in his reply that he

General Hances elemented Mr. Cutler, and added that the Demo-ratio party would always be found favoring what-ver was for the benefit of the working classes. He ever was for the benefit of the working classes. He said, furthermore:

"The tariff question is a local question. The same ques-

tion was brought up once in my native place in Pennsylvania. It is a matter that the sceneral Government seldon cares to interfere with, and nothing is likely ever to be done that will interfere with the maustries of the

Weat do you think of the outlook, General ?"

was asked.

"It is very favorable; very favorable indeed," repeated the General. "All the letters and dispatches received this morning are very favorable."

The rest of the conversation was very general and commonplace. Nothing was said upon the subject of General Grant's attack, as that matter has been already covered by interviewers, and the General had expressed a desire that it be deferred until he can have according to the control of the control o had expressed a desire that it be deterred until ne can obtain a true report of what Grant really said, when, if necessary, he will make a reply to it. The General intimated that there was no fun in running for Pres-ident in consequence of the immense amount of labor involved. He said his correspondence had become ammense. He had not had time to open the whole

pathize with these views; and the words "built and owned in the United States" were insecting the had not had time to open the whole in the resolution that the Government assist in establishing lines of steamships to foreign ports, on motion of Mr. Lincoln himself. That proposition as amended was carried without a dissenting vote. The free-ship delegates helped to adopt it.

The proposition to grant a small bounty, to enable the snip-owner to get a new ship in America as cheaptly as he can buy it abroad, caused the most cleanty. This was the resolution to which Mr. Wards of New-York and the Produce Exchange delegates objected, and against which they voted. It was been carried, however, by 63 to 14, many of the free-ship dearer voting "Aye," including Lincoln, which he present said they did not want. As it was submitted as a whole, and there was no time to either amend of debate it, it was lost.

The convention was composed of eighty delegates. While not a large body, it was, nevertheless, thorougnly representative in the ranged of the state of the resolution, while no the regular interpretation with two or heads of the was not time to either amend of debate it, it was lost.

The convention was composed of eighty delegates. While not a large body, it was, nevertheless, thorougnly representative views; and they did not to meet. He said has correspondent to the engagement of the was large and probability that the special unit of the Exchange. But, the beginning the eloute of his morning mail up to noon, and it was more than anyone could do to keep all the engagement of the wholly as a first the contest in the large while any open introduced to hou, He is wholly understoned to hou. He is

commanding appearance. He is a physical model. He has a remarkable memory, never forzetting an incident of the past, and seldom the face of one to whom he has ever been introduced. He is a stickler for the importance of little things. A few days ago he for the importance of the way to pay a newstealer a calked some distance out of his way to pay a newstealer a cut that he owed in consequence of the man being unable to make the change some time precious. The newsdealer had forgotten all about it; but General Hancock had not. He is the typical Chief Magistrate of a republic, and he will make a President that will be an honor to the country in every sense of the word.

Mr. George F. Perrine, the celebrated engraver Mr. Thomas de Coiezo, the great crayen artist, and a few others joined the party on their arrival in Union-square, where an hour or so was spent in a quiet, sociable manner, and then the next President departed with Captain Wharton to fulfil some other engagements before their return to Governor's

LOCAL POLITICS.

TRYING TO HINDER MR. DAVENPORT. EFFORTS TO TERRIFY THE CRIFF SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS FROM DOING HIS DUTY-WASTED ATTEMPTS OF MR. ANDERSON-DIRECTIONS TO

UNITED STATES OFFICERS. E. Eliery Anderson appeared before Judges Blatchford and Cheate, sitting in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday morning, and presented the petition of John Walsh asking that a warrant of arrest might be issued against William Hilt, jr., a Federal Supervisor of Elections who had prevented

him from registering. After Mr. Anderson had

made his motion, Judge Blatchford said:

made his motion, Judge Blatchford said:
It is stated and assumed that this application is intended to bring up questions in relation to Supervisors of Election active under instructions of the Chief Supervisor. We are of opinion that this complaint does not authorize the issue of any warrant. It appears that Whish came here in 1857, being about eleven years of age; that he readed in the State of New-York for more 1857; that he was naturalized in September, 1868, in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, and presented himsel on Cetaber 5 at the proper place of registration and asked to be registered—that is to say, he asked the State Inspector to register him. He placed his certificate in the hands of the Inspectors. Hill was energed in the dicharge of his duties. One of the Inspectors, after examining the certificate, and of the Inspectors after examining the certificate, and of the this certificate in that he could not vote on this certificate, and refused to return it after demand. And it is alleged that in consequence of Hill's denimed.

pears that Huit told the complainant that he could not vote on this certificate, and refused to return it after demand. And it is alleged that in consequence of Hill's action he could not register or vote. Hill's action appears to have been telling the complainant that he could not register and retaining the certificate.

It appears that the Inspector examined the certificate, and that upon what be saw and learned he refused to permit Walsh to register. There is nothing in this which constitutes an effence, or that makes Hill guilty of hindering Walsh from resistering. From the affidavit it does not appear that Hill had anything whatever to do with his registeriam. His expression of opinion is no obstruction. The Inspector seems to have recused to register him, and his remedy is by mandamus in the State Courts. So far as retaining the certificate of naturalization is concerned that fact is not an obstruction. It was the act of the inspector in refusing to register after examining the certificate which prevented the registration of Walsu. The withholding of it by Hilt was not, therefore, the cause of his failing to register. The facts in this case do not bring up the question of the right of a Supervisor to take the paper. On the face of the application there is no case shown for the issuing of a warrant.

Nr. Anderson suggested that the combined act of

Nr. Anderson suggested that the combined act of the Inspector and Supervisor, in taking from Walsh his certificate and thereby making it necessary for him to apply to the State Court for a mandamus in order to enforce his right of registration, was clearly a hindering and obstruction. The Court replied that the act originated with the Inspector, who was a State officer, and over whom the Court did not deem it proper to assume its jurisdiction. Mr. Anderson next asked if the Court would

entertain a complaint against Mr. Davenport based on the same grounds as above, but the Court inti mated that it would not. Mr. Anderson then moved, on his own application, for an order to be made, re-turnable forthwith, to be served on Mr. Davenport, calling on him to show cause why he should not be removed, or be required to modify the instructions issued by him. Judge Blatchford replied:

Issued by him. Judge Blatchford replied:

The Cinef Supervisor of Election is an officer of the United States, and is engaged in the exercise of independent functions. He is therefore not subject to the administrative purishetion of the Court any more than a Collector of Castoms would be. He holds his office so long as he is faithful and capable. The Court can remove film if not faithful or capable, or perhaps for other causes. We cannot assume in advance to take constance of any instructions which he may have issued. The Court will, however, consider any application Later in the day Mr. Anderson appeared in Chambers, before Judge Blatchford, and asked for an or-

der directed to Mr. Davenport to show cause why he should not be removed from office. The application was based upon the petition of John Walsh. This sets forth that Mr. Davenport had issued certain instructions to the Supervisors which are not within the powers conferred by law either upon the Supervisors or the Chief Supervisor. The order for the setzure of certificates of naturalization which upon examination shall appear to have been improperly issued is particularly mentioned in the petition as being without the law.

The motion was granted, and was made returnder directed to Mr. Davenport to show cause why

able Monday at 11 o'clock.
United States Marshal Payn yesterday issued the following excellent to the Chief Deputy Marshals of the Assembly Districts of the city:

the Assembly Districts of the City?

I transmit herewith instructions issued for your guidance and for the guidance of the Special Deputies in your charge. Your special attention is called to the second panagraph after that numbered "18," which gives you suchal power and antherity over that of the other deputies of your obside. Lass desire to call your attention to section 5,522 of the Revised Statates of the United States, which provides the exemption of yourself and the deputies under your charge from arrest white engaged in the duties imposed upon you and them by law on the days of registration and election by any other or authority whatever (excepting alone the authority of an officer or Court of the United States), and if such an arrest is attempted, it should be reasted, and the persons attempting the same of engaged therein should be arrested by you and brought before a judicial officer of the United States.

Accombining this note was the panal given.

Accompanying this note was the usual circular of instructions issued at all National elections. The paragraph in the general instructions, to which reference is made in the note, reads thus: The Marshal and his general deputies and such pecial deputies as he may authorize under his hand and

pecial deputies as he may making an arrest or in the arrormance of his or their duties, call on all by tanders to assist, and they must do so, or are them.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

The Republicans of Westchester County held a Convention at White Plains yesterday for the purpose of nominating candidates for the county offices to be voted for in November. D. O. Bradley presided. General Husted proposed the name of David Wiley Travis for District-Attorney, and J. S. Millard, of Tarrytown, presented the name of E. Marshall Pavey, of Pelham. Then the convention proceeded to ballot, which resulted as follows: Mr. Travis, 69; Mr. Pavev, 45. Mr. Millard rose and said that in behalf of Mr. Pavey and his friends he moved that the nomination of Mr. Trayis be made unanimous. He remarked that Mr. Pavey would stand by the nomination and do all he could for it. Mr. Pavey, who was in the rear part of the hall, said he did not "indorse" the remarks of Mr. Mil-

lard, and retired.

Justice C. E. Keene nominated Charles G. Banks Justice C. E. Keene nominated Charles G. Banks for Register, and moved that his renomination be made by acclamation, which was done. James S. See, of Mount Pleasant, was renominated for Justice of Sessions by acclamation. For Superintendent of the Poor, Nelson McCnichen was nominated by acclamation. On motion of Judge Robertson, a County Committee was appointed as follows: W. H. Robertson, D.O. Bradley, W. H., Guernsey, James S. See, E. B. Long, S. D. Gofford, James C. Cooley, Constant White and W. W. Pierson.

A CANVASS SUDDENLY STOPPED.

Democratic members of the Stock Exchange have complained loudly of the action of Republican members in establishing a campaign club. The Republican members assert that they have abstained from identifying the club with the Exchange so far as was possible in an organization formed of members of the Board. But the Democrats replied that in of the Board. But the Democrats replied that in forming the club the Republicans had introduced pointes on the floor of the Exchange. They declared emphatically that the Board was about evenly divided on political questions, and they at once proceeded to make a careful canvass of the Board. They obtained the preferences of 739 members, when the canvass was saddenly abandoned. The result was as follows: Republicans, 437; Democrats, 272; residents, not naturalized, 13; and those declaring to express their opinions, 17.

JOHN L. N. HUNT FOR CONGRESS. The IXth Congressional District Convention las evening received credentials from contesting delegations in the XVth and XIXth Assembly Districts. gations in the XVth and XIXth Assembly Districts. The contest in the latter district was settled by the report of the committee, and the regular delegation was admitted from the XVth District. John L. N. Hunt was nominated by accumation for Representative in Congress. Addresses were made by Justice Flammer, William H. Bellamy, Thomas Hagan and Mr. Hollister.

POSTPONING THE NOMINATIONS.

The Republican Conventions of the Vth, VIth and Xth Congressional Districts met last evening, but OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

A DAY OF BLUNDERS AT JEROME PARK. BOOKMAKERS NARROWLY ESCAPING VIOLENCE-A STUPID ERROR ABOUT BAROLD'S WEIGHT-MON-ITOR, FLIAS LAWRENCE, CHARLIE GORHAM,

KINGCRAFT AND POMEROY THE WINNERS.

a great many people who went to Jerome Park. Probably no racing day this year has left a larger legacy of tterness. The trainer of Checkmate did not withdraw his horse until twenty minutes before the time appointed for the racing to begin. There had been a report in circulation that G. L. Lorillard's Monitor would not start, but there had been no reason to suppose that Checkmate would not run. Turfmen, feeling confident that if it were intended to take out so well known a horse the intention would not be concealed so long, put their ioney freely on Checkmate. At ten minutes after 1 o'clock Captain Coster announced from the judges' stand that Checkmate would not start, and by the uninst and fraudulent system of bookmaking all the money that had been bet on the horse was lost. His backers did not even have the satisfaction of seeing him at all, much less of seeing him run. Some of them tried to get heir money back, but of course the bookmakers refused to give it up. Then there were some lively scenes. Infuriated losers shouted "Thief" in the faces of the bookmakers and shook their fists at them. Corses loud and strong were showered on the men who had got the money by their unhappy dupes. Threats of violence came so thick and fast that some of the cowards wh had pocketed the spoil appealed to the judges for proection; but there was no rioting, and no blows words could hart the list of the orely stricken would have been very large. More unhappiness was concentrated to the square inch that at any previous time in the history of Jerome Park. The trainer of Checkmate was justly blamed for not giving notice earlier to the secretary of the club that Checkmate would not stars. Jockey clubs should compel owners and trainers o give such notices a reasonable time before a race.

The whole affair was a striking illustration of the ontemptible nature of the system of bookmaking. Another and illustration of this same thing was afforded by the race itself. An impression to some extent pre-vailed that G. L. Lorillard's Grenada would be rou to win if possible, as he was generally hought a better horse at the weights and the distance than his stable companion Monitor. But Grenada was pulied, and Monitor was given the race, greatly to the lagust of those who had backed Grenada in the books The bookmakers by their bets against single horses, not against stables, while in French and auction pools (which the police provent at Jerome Park, while they to not interfere with bookmaking) the betting is on stables.

Another thing which disgusted the speciators and was much to the discredit of the club was the stupidity which did not discover that the terms of the second race were so blunderingly drawn that Harold must carry 125 pounds, instead of 118 pounds as announced. Heavy bets had been made on his success on the basis of the official announcement of the weights, and these were lost by the blunder, for Harold's chances were destroyed by the extra weight. Altogether it was a day which the admirers of Jerome Park will wish to forget as soon as possible. The weather was perfect, the attendance large, and the racing excellent in promise but wretched in performance. The most unexpected victory was that of the vile beast called Pomeroy. Whenever he has a "sure thing" and carries heaps of money, he stops midway in the race, and nothing can make him go. When nobody thinks he has the least chance of winning he runs like a steam engine and jumps like a chamois, and wins with entire case.

The first race was a handleap sweepstakes of \$25 each, with \$700 added, the second to receive \$150; distance, 13 miles. Four ran-G. L. Lorillard's golding Monitor (4 years, 115 pounds) and the same owner's colt Grenada (3, 103), Bell's gelding Franklin (5, 94), and W. L. Mintzer's horse Mintzer (9, 109). Checkmate was withdrawn. The betting was 4 to 5 against Monitor, 3 to 2 against Granada, 10 to 1 against Franklin, and 10 to 1 against Minizer, Monitor led from start to finish, Franklin rouning second up to the last half mile. Grenada had been moving quietly in the last place, but a close fourth, and then he ran up to the second position. Down the homestretch Monitor and Grenada came first and second. Monitor running freely, but Grenada under a strong pull. Castello increased his pull on Gremada and kept him behind Menitor, dinough he could have passed him easily. Monitor won by a length, Grenada second; a dozen lengths in front of Franklin, he a dezen in front of Minizer. There was some masing on account of the pulling of Grenada. The

Franklin, he a dozen in 1901 of Similar t. And some insang on account of the pulling of Greinada. The time was \$113 \(\frac{1}{2} \).

By a signal biunder (for which a school boy in knick-erockers would deserve a winppling) in insking out the conditions of the second race, a chance was left for an unexpected claim that Harold, the layorite, should carry a penalty of 7 bounds, trising his weight to 125 pounds. The evening before, and all the time yesterday up to within a few moutes of the race, it had been understood that Harold was to earry 118 bounds, and he mud been supported very freely in 18 bounds, and that understanding. A short lime before the start it was announced that he must carry the extra weight, while the form the position of favorite to second choice.

Basi a length in 1:2134; Surge second, a length octore Rosella, the a length offere spartan.

There was a large and exection field in the steeplechade over the full course. The starters were eight in number—Reed's horse Day Star (5 years, 147 pounds) and the same owner's flay Faustina (4, 135), Daly's gedding Pomeroy (5, 145), Cattamach's mare Judith (5, 140), Keeley's golding Bay Rum (aged, 127), Daly's mare Lazge D. (5, 122), Weten's gedoing Captain Frankin (5, 139) and Donohue's horse Coryestes (6, 120). The besting was 2 to 1 against Day Star, 3 to 1 against Poustina, 3 to 1 against Pomeroy, 6 to 1 against Captain Frankin, 6 to 1 against Pomeroy, 6 to 1 against Captain Frankin, 6 to 1 against Pomeroy, 6 to 1 against Coryestes. Day Star botted from the course at the first jump, tures has roder at the third and retired incisriously. Captain Frankin also spilled his rider in going up the hui, and Bay Rum came to miscellaneaus grief. Foustina had the lead in the early part of the race, subject to interruptions by Pomeroy. The latter ran by fits and starts, making swiftrashes and taking first place and then sulking and failing back. Finally he made up his alleged mind to run in earnest, and he is so fast when he chooses to be that he won handsomely in 4322, Lazie D. Second by a length, Coryestes third, Foustina an erratic and feeble fourth, Bertia fifth, and the rear in various stages of decay at diversified mitervais in the course. And thus ended a remarkable steeplechase.

The racing will be continued Tuesday.

The racing will be continued Tuesday.

NATIONAL GUARD ATHLETES.

A meeting of the 22d Regiment Athletic Club was held at the Manhattan Club grounds yesterday afternoon. The first event was a 100-yards run handleap, in trial heats. The first trial heat was won by A. R. Groat, of the 22d Regiment Athletic Club, in 1012 seconds, with T. F. Murpay, of the Park Club, second; the second by H. Johnson, of the Eclipse Club, in 103s seconds, with H. Clark, second; the third by H. Dairymple, of the Scottish-American Gub, in 1012 seconds, with F. G. Abbot, of the Crescent Club, second; the fourth by C. L. Jacquelin, in 104 seconds, with John T. Kirly, of the Montelair Club, second. The race was won by Groat in 1035 seconds, with Jacqueiin second. The 220-yards burdle race was won by F. W. Dobbie. of the Scottish-American Club, in 29 seconds, with H.

M. Stone, of the Pastime Club, second, The quarter-mile run was divided into two heats. W. Hoffman won the first heat, in 1:0125, with George S.

Coe, jr., second; and George R. Smith, of the American Club, won the second, in 58 seconds, with James Magee,

second. The race was won by Coe, in 5625 seconds, with Smith second. Murphy felt exhausted on the last lap. A 220-yards rup, bandicap, came next. A. R. Groat

was the winnuer, in 26 seconds, with E. M. Bumton In the tug-of-war contests the first pull was between Yesterday left a bad taste in the mouths of

In the tug of-war contests the first pull was between teams from the Park and Central Athletic Clubs; the terms were the best two out of three tags. The Park Club won the first by 2 feet 6 inches, and the Central Club team the second by 10 inches. Coming to the scraten for the toird time, the Park Club men won by 6 feet, and carned the medsk. The tugs between teams composed of representatives of the National Guard followed. The first may between the 224 Regiment men and those of Cempany A., N. G.S. N. J. was won by the New-Jersey seidlers, as was the second.

The bair-mile run was won by E. P. Baird, of the Manhattan Club, in 2081g, with E. A. Knight, of the Manhattan Club, second.

Manhaitan Club, second.

The one-mile-walk was participated in by as many as thritteen competitors. Daniel Lowe, of the Scottish-American Club, was the winner, in 7:28, with William A. Damer a close second.

The one-mile ran was virtually a walk-over for J. E. Sulliyan, of the Pastime Club, who won in 4:54%, with G. Suckon, of the Lainvette Club, second.

A 600-yards race, restricted to members of the National Guard, was the closing event, and was participated in by representatives of the 224, 234 and 71st Regiments, and of Company B, 2d Battalion, S. N. J.; J. M. Young, of the 71st Regiment, was the winner, in 1:24%, with Coe second.

BASE-BALL NOTES.

The Metropolitan Club played with the Worcester Club, at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and was defeated by a score of 4 to 3. Only eight innings were played. The game at the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, Friday, between these clubs, was a tie at the end of the sixth linning, when time was called, each club scoring 10

At the Polo Grounds, on Thursday, the Metropolitan Club was victorious over the Worcester Club, the score standing 12 to 6.

The National and Culcago Clubs played at Washington yesterday, and the National Club was defeated by a score of 7 to 4.

The special meeting of the League began in Rochester hat Monthy evening. The first topics brought before the gathering were the subjects of granting a privilege for games on Sunday and the sale of liquors on League grounds. After some discussion on the matter all the members signed an agreement to the effect that they would vote favorably for any such proposition presented at the annual meeting in December. Every representative present authoritatively stated that their organizations had decided to hire teams, and would be entered in the race for 1881. Nothing of importance was done of Tuesday; or Wednesday the meeting was concluded. In the moreing Mr. Kennett, of Cincinnatt, announced that he would not change his decision in regard to the Sunday and lightly agreement. Time was granted him to gain an answer from his club. He then retired from the meeting, which took up the fivemen matter. Although it is not certainly known, circumstances plainly show that the body discussed the reservation policy, and, although Buffalo protested against its readoption, the remaining six decided to pass it. The meeting then adjustined until December next, without taking any further action in the Cincinnati matter.

The Nationals of San Francisco have defeated the Mystics of the same city in the not of thirteen games, and lost only one out of eighteen games played with other annuture clubs.

The Prevulence and Cheago Clubs will probably play in this city and Phinadeiphus during the present mouth. John Chapp, of the Chedunati Club, has received a letter bidding for his services next season. The letter is from a League club, and is in direct violation of the agreement made by the League clubs last spring.

Gore, of the Chicago Club leads the League in batting. Flint of the same can be at the foot of the list. members signed an agreement to the effect that they

COMMITTEE OF AMATEUR OARSMEN. A meeting of the executive committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen was held at the Mctropolitan Hotel last evening. After discussion it was decided to reinstate Walter Mann, of the Argomuta Rowing Association, as an amateur. Mann had been disqualified for rowing with a professional oarsman. The Neptune or Mountain Rose Club, of Philadel man. The Neptine or Monitan Rose Ciab, of Philades-phia, was suspended for rowing a race for a money prize. A committee was appointed by the chair to tearn whether Holmes, Geisel, Murray and Mulaford, wel-known amiteurs, had rowed for money. The four men-tioned oursings were also charged with having "hipon-dromed" races, that is, having been bired by specula-tors to row. A number of letters were received from per-sons who but violated the rules of the assecination, ask-ing for reinstatement.

FLIGHT OF CARRIER PIGEONS.

The last flight of carrier pigeons of the year y the Hudson Conney Antwerp Club will take place to-day. The birds, numbering unnety in all, were shipped yesterday to Newport, Penn., a distance of 164 miles from New-York, where they will be liberated at 7 o'clock from New 1618, where any entrope of the from the first morning. If the weather is clear. J. B. Welch has entered 23 bird; W. Vectuder, 15; L. Off-man, 14; E. J. Bramhall, 16; J. W. Moore, 10; W. J. Serrell, S. W. A. Crane, 4. Only five birds are missing of the 100 which flew from Pine Grove, Penil., Sunday. The average time of the first bird in that race was a nulle in 1:31. It is thought that this time will be besten in the race to-day.

OBITUARY.

JOHN S. HARBERGER. John S. Harberger, President of the Manhattan Company, the State bank, at No. 49 Wall-st., died suddenly yesterday morning at his country house, at Mr sixty-one years old. When a young man, he removed to his city and became a clerk in the old United States Bank, where James M. Morrison, whom he succeeded about a rear ago as President of the Manhatian Company, and Henry F. Vail, now President of the Bank of Commerce, were also cierks. Mr. Harberger entered the service of he Manhattan Company nearly forty years ago. He the Manhattan Company bearly torby years ago. The was promoted to be assistant coshter in 1857 and three years later he became cashar. He was elected president of the bank in October 1879, upon the resignation of Mr. Morrison, who had held the position for twenty years. Mr. Harberger was a careful financier and a man of stering quantities. A wife and a family of two daughters and one son survive him.

CARL KLAUBERG.

Carl Klauberg died suddenly Friday afterternoon at his home, No. 138 West Thirty eighth-st., of apoplexy. Mr. Klauberg was born in Germony in May, 1802, and came to this country in 1819. He went into the wholesale cutlery business with his father at No 195 William st., where he has since remained. He was a member of the German Union Lodge of Freemasons.

LORD LAMERTON. LONDON, Oct. 9 .- Lord Lamerton, an Adural on the rettred list, is dead.

FINE DISPLAY AT A FALL OPENING.

When Stern Brothers moved from their store in Sixth-ave, to their present place of business in Twenty-third-st., between Broadway and Sixta-ave. they thought their establishment fully large enough for their business, but trade has increased to such an extent, and central locations are attracting so much attention, that they have this tall found it necessary to enlarge their premises, and they are now extending then through to Twenty-second-st., thus making the establishpent as large again as it was before. They expect to have it ready for occupation very soon.

Their regular fall opening took place recently, and

was attended with its usual success, which is always large. Among the costumes was one of soft woolly cloth, in form color, with invisible plaid in a darker shade. The underskirt of this dress was of garnet plush, and in 6000 color, with invisible plaid in a darker shade. The underskirt of this dress was of garnet plush, and the overskirt of 6000 clots was buttoned on either side of the front with large pear! in and buttoned on either side of the front with large pear! in and buttoned. A narrow pleating of the clots flushed the bottom of the plush skirt. The jacket was cut in Eaglish style and was skirt. The jacket was cut in Eaglish style and was flushed with several cows of stitching. There were a number of camelis-hair suits in the new shades, prediity made; much plush was used in the garnture. The stock of walking jackets, mantles and fur-lined garments is very large, and shows the latest styles. The millinery department contains all the new shapes and materials, which are combined in a fasterial manner. If the dress goods departments are shown all the new materials in velvet and satin brocades and siks bott brocaded and plain, in the new shades that will be worn this winter, and it is shown that brocaded materials will without a doubt be the favorite styles among hand some materials. The dress trimining department of will without a doubt be the favorite styles among hand-some materials. The dress trimming depariment of this house is very large, and it now contains one of the largest assortments of expensive trimmings in the shape of case-menteries and fringes in the city. The passe-menteries are not confined this year to jets, but em-brace all the colors of the rainbow, and some that the rainbow has never displayed. They are made in straight bands or in single passments to fit special costumes. The new mossy plush fringe is shown in a variety of colors. The ribbon department is full of novelties, and so is the fancy goods department opposite.

THE MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

Lowell, Mass., Oct. 9 .- A farewell meeting of the American Board of Missions was held yesterday at Huntington Hall. The report of the Indian Mission was read by Judge Crosby, of Lowell; West Central Africa Mission, by the Rev. Burdette Hart; China's Mission, by Dr. Roberts, of Iowa; an address on North China, by the Rev. Mr. Sprague, of Kalgan. The Rev. Dr. Baldwin, of Foochow, China, related some particu lars concerning the work in that place and the labors of Dr. Osgood, formerly of Lowell, who recently died in Poschow. The Rev. Dr. Beard reported on the Madura and Ceylon Mission. The Hon, Joseph White reported on the treasurer's financial statement. Dr. Clark said he had estimates from the foreign field calling for \$660,000, as necessary to carry on the wors for the next year. The convention adjourned sine die.

"My boy," said a courageous teacher, "do you know the reason why I am going to walp you?" Yes," replied the hopeful, "I suppose it's because you're bigger than I am."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

WHY LAMAR EULOGIZED SUMNER. THE EXPLANATION WHICH HE MADE TO HIS COM

STITUENTS-A SHREWD MOVE TO PROTECT THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SrR: To those who are well acquainted with the political histories of Senator Hampton and other distinguished Southern Democratic statesmen, sentiments like those recently uttered by the Senator from South Carolina are but a repetition of many that have cheered and fired the Southern heart. Unfortunately, in the past, their treasonable and florid rheterio has been spent upon sudiences too far removed from telegraphic and press facilities to have them reproduced for the benefit of the reading public. I recall some words which fell from the tips of the ailver-tongued La-

mar, which go to show that he is worthy to be the poor and ally of the illustrious Hampton. It was in Jackson, Miss., in January, 1876. The new Democratic Legislature had just convened, and hearty congratulations sped from mouth to mouth over the rout they had given the Republicans in the preceding bloody campaign.

General J. Z. George, the chairman of the Democratia State Committee, was loudly clamoring for his reward for so skilfully turning the tide of buttle against the Republican hosts. He demanded as his meed, the no less distinguished honor of representing the Mississippi Democracy in the United States Senate. But Lemas Quintus Cartins Lemas was also a competitor for that guideo prize. L.Q.C. Lamar had not the claims of General George agon the Legislature, but the former speedily represented that he had done his Suite farmore zervice by hoodwinking the "Northern doughheads," and by pretending to be in favor of "a conke hands across the bloody chosm" policy that would help Southern interests withitly in the North. This piez had such weight that the affield Lamar was nominated in the Democratic rations by acchanging.

On the might of the nomination the Hall of Represent atives in the Captol, at Jackson, was ablaze with the beauty, the fashion and the cilvairy of the South. The nomine made zood his claim for eloquence in a speech that aroused his crowded audience to the greatest enthusiasm. In support of his claims for bouthern recognition, he said that this canvass (referring to the bloody campaign of 1875) could not have been made had he not, through he Summer calogy, so the car of the North.

"Southern men," said he, "could not command any "southern men," said he, "could not command any publican hosts. He demanded as his meed, the no less

had he not, through he summer enlogy, got the ear of the North.

"Southern men," said be, "could not command any respect in the North on account of the hatred of takes who had been engaged in the late rebellion," And further on he said "that the death of the great Summer, who had held to high a place in the nation's heart, offered a chance for him to lay upon his could the object to bearts of the North were burdened with grief and their passions askep in sorrow, it occarred to him that he might deliver a message of sympathy from the South and at the same time establish her in the affection of the North."

In explanation of why he delivered a enlogy upon Senator Summer, Colonel Lamar cheeffile case of Lamar time, who, while a member of the French Assembly, went into a meeting of the Commune, and there to consecutive endage their real flag. When upbraided by his fellow-Assembly men for his action, Lamartine said, "Yes! I beached the Commune flag, but it was like the lightning rod time forming the black cloud to shield those within." Time, he, I amar, touched Summer's codin to save the South. The aproximus applainse that met this explanation of an act that had previously mystified his constituents hust be been greateful to the will diplomat; for from that moment reconciliation was find and complete, and in Lamar the Missassippi bemocracy for they had and have in the United States Senate Chamber a distinguished and and recoverentative of their views.

New Fork, Oct. S. 1880.

I ETTER FROM A SOUTHERN SOLDHER.

LETTER FROM A SOUTHERN SOLDIER. WHAT AN EX-CONFEDERATE THINKS OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC-HANCOCK TO HELP

RESTORE THE "LOST CAUSE."
To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I inclose you the original of a letter I received some time since. It was postmarked Morris-sonvine, III., and I have but one subscriber there, so that it is certain that the writer's name is Fred Grundy, and there is not a doubt of its having been written in good J. W. Naighbor. faith.

Editor of Neighbor's Home Mask. Phelps, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1880.

EGTPT. DL, Aug. 8, 1880. Lieutenant NEIGHBOR:

Lieutenant NEIGHBOR:

I subscribed for your paper because it claimed to be the only solders' paper in the Santes, and because it claimed to fairly represent both sides, and because it claimed to fairly represent both sides in the late war. I am sarry to say I am disappointed in it. I find the only thing it represents is that worst enemy of the second and oppressed southern solder, the G. A. R., socialed, a despote organization that has done more to crush the last remaining sparks of pride and loops from the Southern heart than all the hordes of foreigners under Grant ever the Then it was a fair, open fight of a brave and chivalrons few of the South, who fought for a principle, against the overwhelming thousands who fought for what they could make. Now it is the lyrant under the guise of a bitantinepist. We could fight our enemy, as an well knows, in the open field, with his chosen weapons, but we were not taught to smeak upen him under the guise of a Sister of Capitly, nor to taunt and oppress him after we had comparered him. That was left for the Republican party of the North, anded by the G. A. R. Is bear as. You claim to note no differing toward us. You call upon us to mingte our untarrished gray with your bute. Then you tell us we cannot become members of your organization; we cannot share the fees and emoluments pourred into your effects by the leaders of the most tyranical party that ever held the reins of the Governmen. Our brave solders, manned and torm by your Put es, shall not receive the sugnitest and from the overflowing youlds of the Pressary into which we have the own could be our destroyed and stonen property, are vithed become they cannot promptly hit the burden of debt solded upon them by the Shylecks of the North Da

G. A. R. and the party supporting it into ignormal oblivion. The rising generation have not watched and wondered at top oppression in vain. We shall yet resp the fructs of our guidant struggie. We did not win it at the point of the sword, but it will be son for us by the ballot. The change in public sentiment toward our arbits heroes is greater than you even suspent. A few chivalrous hearts that beat betteath the blue, who love the States more than cash, have come to help us. The noble Himsock is one of them; others with follow. Our giornous Lee and Jackson shall occupy a position equal with Grant and sheeman, our main dincross shall receive their put since, and then we shall reap the full truits of our ve hant struggie. Heaven speed the time. Your respectable,

ORIGIN OF THE "BEAUTIFUL CHARITY." HOW THE IDEA OF FREE SUMMER EXCURSIONS FOR THE POOR WAS CONCEIVED AND DEVELOPED. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Your article in a recent issue extolling the summer excursions for poor children, which you appropriately call a "beautiful charity," contains an inquiry at to the origin of this system and speculation as to its authorship. The question is one I can answer.

In the summer of 1874 Dr. George Bayles, a physi-

chan then residing in this city, had his attention called to this subject by practi all observation of the suff rings of the city poor in summer. Encountering in dispensary service and charity work among the poor great numbers of sick and suffering children, for whom nothing but a change of air and condition of life could be prescribed with advantage, he realized the need of such a charity as that which has since been organized. In an article of considerable length written to The New York Observer, Dr. Bayles suggested the plan of summer excursions for the poor children of the city, and expressed the belief, based upon toquiry by correspondence, that farmers and well-to-do country people would take and care for them. In this letter the plan since adopted was set forth in detait; and although immediate action was taken to carry out the idea, it was necessarily show of development, and required the active cooperation of so many good people, that the credit for what good has been accomplished should be divided among all who have aided in furthering the work. But to Dr. Bayles belongs the credit of having suggested the original lites of "the beautiful charity."

A FRIEND OF THE CHILDREN. article of considerable length written to The New York

ANXIOUS FOR PAY FOR THEIR SLAVES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I write to confirm your statement that it is a part of the programme of the Confederates to

exact pay for the slaves set free by President Lincoin's proclamation of emancipation.

Some weeks ago, a young lady from the vicinity of Gainesville (a rich agricultural region, where there were many wealthy planters before the war) was visiting friends in this city. The conversation taking a political turn, the young lady said to her friend, "We all expect to get paid for our niggers when Hancock to

elected." She then went on with the atmost carnestness to say that they were hunting up the old rolls and
records of their negroes, and were getting them in
shape to be "early at the temb" when this happy resurrection should take place.

In fifteen years at the south, I have never known yet
a slavenoider say that he did not expect to get paid for
slaven set free. But I have heard them often argue the
equity and rightfulness of such reimbursement. There
is not a doubt that among themselves it is the casef
thing that they are looking forward to.

Fernandina, Fla., Oct. 4, 1880. D. M. HARMOND. elected." She then went on with the atmost earnest

COURECTING A SOLECISM.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Please allow me to enter my protest against what seems to me to be a cockney solecism, namely, the use of a plural form for an adjective, as customs duties," "burials bill," "incurable drunk ards act," etc. An adjective in English has no plural form, and this attempt to give it a piural is contrary to almost universal usage. We neither say nor write customs house, taxes collector, horses fair, harbors and rivers bill, bats rack, fugitive slaves law, nor rebels

In the Crystal Palace, London, they have a "Parcels and Cloak Room. If it is a parcels coom, whe not a cloaks room; or, if a cloak-room, why not a parcels room We all say custom nouse, way not custom dunest it looks lied a cloak case.

J. Wateri.